



# ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR



The Heartland

Motorcycle Corps, Fort Brown, TX c. 1920

U.S. Army Central Regional Environmental Office, Kansas City, MO - Serving Regions VI & VII Spring 2000

## Army Installations and Individuals Recognized for Environmental Excellence



### From Staff Notes

Each year, environmental professionals from around the world compete for Department of the Army awards in Natural Resources Conservation, Cultural Resources Management, Environmental Quality, Pollution Prevention, Recycling and Environmental Cleanup. This year the Army presented a total of 19 awards - 11 installation, 5 team and 3 individual - during a Pentagon ceremony April 25. The best in the Army,

Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps advanced to compete in their category for the Secretary of Defense (SD) Environmental Security Award.

Army installations and individuals from the central region won a total of eight first place awards, two of which were for the Army and SD award in the same category.

Following are the Army's Central Region's fiscal 1999 winners:

**Fort Riley, Kansas.** Fort Riley won the 1999 Secretary of the Army Environmental Award for Recycling in the non-industrial installation category.

Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera honored Fort Riley for greatly exceeding the National Recycling Coalition's estimated national recycling average for communities of similar size. Fort Riley, which has a daytime population of 21,144 people, recycled 7.1 million pounds of materials in 1998. The Coalition estimates that communities of 17,000 to 22,000 people will recycle 4.3 million pounds per year.

Fort Riley has shown excellence in

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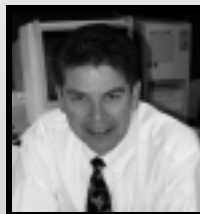
A soldier drops off recyclables at the Fort Riley recycling center.

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## Chief Commentary

**Michael L. Cain - CREO Chief/DoD Region VII REC**  
*michael.l.cain@usace.army.mil*




My phone rang. It was the Fire Chief. We had a chlorine gas leak at our installation's swimming pool. He was activating our Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP). The Chief had evacuated the area down wind and was waiting for the rest of the command team. We had another problem. In just two hours the press and public are due on the installation for a public meeting and tour of our clean up site (NPL). Their tour will take them through the spill evacuation area. I hung up the phone and said; now, where is that spill plan?

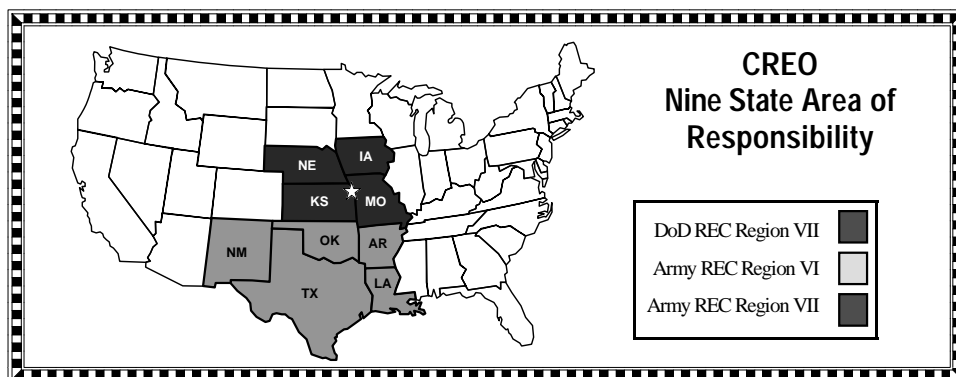
The environmental division had just spent months developing the installations first comprehensive spill plan. It was not easy. The airfield had a plan. The fire department had a plan. In fact, nearly each activity had their own plan. There was no base wide-plan. Everyone could deal with their little piece of the pie, but there was not a universal coordinated effort for emergency response actions. The environmental office pulled all these together into one cohesive plan that could organize all installation assets in response to spills. The new plan was about to be truly tested.



The pool staff initiated the spill plan by contacting the fire department and evacuating the pool. Our team assessed the situation and gave the orders to act. The plan came together. The MPs closed the streets and evacuated the area. The fire department removed the leaking cylinder from the pool area and prepared it for transport. The hospital received, evaluated and released a few people that may have been exposed to the gas. The Airfield suspended takeoffs and landings; the hazardous waste branch provided a vehicle for transport; and the chlorine gas supplier was contacted and they sent in their "leaker team" to stop the leak and remove the cylinder from the installation.

The plan worked great. We made some mistakes but we used them to update and make our plan better. I think it worked so well because we knew our roles and responsibilities and we had drilled. I was amazed that this all happened in less than two hours. In fact, the two buses loaded with the press and public came on to the base (for their public meeting and tour) just as the flashing lights of the emergency vehicles carrying the leaker disappeared from view.

The point of this tale is simple. Update your SPCCP and have a dry run or two a year. I was lucky in my case. The installation had just finished its plan and everyone on the facility knew who was in charge and what to do. If our plan had been on the shelf for years, we may not have been so lucky. 



### CREO Calendar DoD REC Region VII Army RECs Regions VI & VII

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 5/1-3    | Texas Environmental Trade Fair, Austin, TX                        |
| 5/3      | Texas Initiative - Environmental Partnering Group Mtg, Austin, TX |
| 5/4      | Texas P3 Meeting, Austin, TX                                      |
| 5/8-12   | FORSCOM P2 Workshop, Fort Hood, TX                                |
| 5/9-10   | EPA Region VII Federal Facilities Conference, Kansas City, KS     |
| 5/10     | Green Purchasing Fair & Workshop, Kansas City, MO                 |
| 5/11     | Southwest Strategy Tribal/Federal Workgroup Mtg., Gallup, NM      |
| 5/16-17  | CWAP FACTS Meeting, Nebraska                                      |
| 5/16-18  | National DSMOA Workshop 2000, San Diego, CA                       |
| 5/18-19  | EPR Region VI P2 Roundtable Conference, Baton Rouge, LA           |
| 7/12     | New Mexico P2 Partnership, Holloman AFB, NM                       |
| 7/27-28  | Missouri DNR Environmental Conference, Osage Beach, MO            |
| 8/15     | Texas P2 Partnership Meeting, San Antonio, TX                     |
| 8/15     | Army Storage Tank Work Group mtg., Colorado Springs, CO           |
| 8/16-17  | Army Water Issues Work Group mtg., Colorado Springs, CO           |
| 8/21-24  | Joint Service P2 & HW Conference, San Antonio, TX                 |
| 9/12-13  | Region VII P2 Roundtable, Topeka, KS                              |
| 9/13-15  | KDHE Annual Meeting, Topeka, KS                                   |
| 10/14-18 | Texas Recycling Summit-Coalition 2000, Houston, TX                |

### CREO Contacts

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Photo courtesy of Fort Riley

*Awards (continued from page 1)*

program management, outstanding community partnerships, and support for military readiness. However, it was the program's comprehensiveness that most impressed the recycling panel judges.

"Fort Riley again showed that it has one of the most all-inclusive recycling programs in the Army...from recycling household waste to bioremediation of contaminated soil," said judge Bob Glotfelty of the Community and Family Support Center.

Encouraged by a successful Troop Incentive Program, all of Fort Riley's military units participated in the recycling program in 1999. The incentive program awards approximately \$12,000 annually to installation units based on the amount of recyclables each unit collects. Units use these "quality of life" funds to buy recreational equipment, offset the cost of formal functions and improve common living areas.

Fort Riley also continues to improve its residential recycling program. The installation sponsored a program to reuse boxes used during household moves. Residents can turn in the boxes for reuse or, if unusable, for recycling. Fort Riley also runs a successful program that encourages

post residents to turn in unneeded common household products for use by others, keeping these products out of the post's waste stream.

Based on a resident's suggestion, the installation moved to a "blue bag" system for curbside collection of recyclables. The bags replace curb-

side bins and give residents more flexibility in recycling. In 1999, Fort Riley introduced a new "brown bag" to help identify yard clippings and other compostable materials for the installation's extensive composting program.

Fort Riley collects leaves, grass clippings, wood chips and manure from the installation's buffalo corral and horse stables. The compost facility, which can process up to 1,500 tons annually, distributes the material to post residents. Compost is also used in the installation's flower and food gardens and in a remediation program to clean up soils contaminated with petroleum products.

To complement its strong recycling program, the installation has built a dynamic education and awareness campaign to encourage recycling.

"Fort Riley realized training and education are keys to a good recycling program," said judge Steve Maddox of the Army's Office of the Director of Environmental Programs.

Through a partnership with Kansas State University's public relations students, the recycling program includes a comprehensive public awareness initiative. After several months of extensive research, the KSU students presented two aggressive campaign strategies targeting second-grade children and installation housing areas.

In 1998, as part of the KSU-designed public awareness campaign, Fort Riley donated a frog-shaped recycling bin to a second grade class and held a "name the frog" contest to kick off America Recycles Day. "Rerun" became the new recycling mascot for Fort Riley's public outreach campaign that encourages residents to "Recycle with Rerun."

Public outreach ventures also extend beyond the installation. The recycling program staff, in conjunction with the Kansas Wildlife and Parks and the Milford Lake Corps of Engineers staff, have jointly sponsored an annual Earth Day celebration and Cleanup Day at Milford Lake since 1990. The recycling program staff recruit volunteers from local Girl Scout troops and from area communities for the cleanup activities. The recyclable materials collected that day are then processed at Fort

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Photo courtesy of Fort Riley



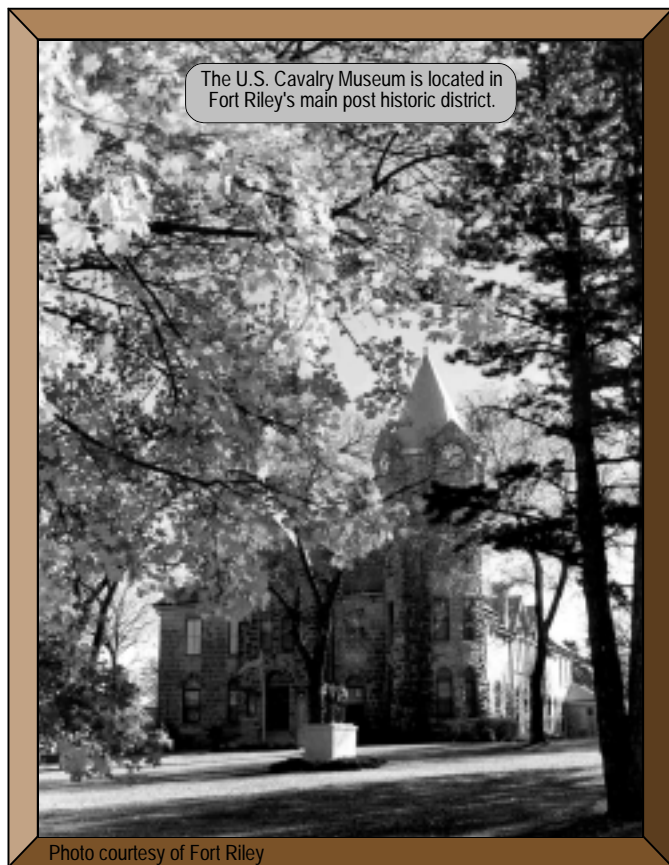


Photo courtesy of Fort Riley

**Awards** (continued from page 3)  
Riley.

**Fort Riley, Kansas, Again.** Fort Riley, once home to Army General George A. Custer, also won the 1999 Secretary of the Army, as well as the Secretary of Defense, Environmental Award for Cultural Resources Management at a large installation.

Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera honored Fort Riley for its excellent management of 1,200 cultural resources while carrying out its primary mission to provide training, readiness and deployability for active and reserve military units.

A panel of non-military and Army cultural resources management experts judged competitors for the Cultural Resources Management award. In addition to outstanding program management, Fort Riley demonstrated technical expertise, support for military readiness, and community partnerships.

Fort Riley, located 125 miles west of Kansas City, is home to 118 historic military sites, 294 historic buildings

listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 216 prehistoric sites, and 565 historic farmsteads and civilian structures. The Kaw Nation of Oklahoma lived on Fort Riley land from the 17th century until the area was established as a frontier Cavalry post in 1853.

General George A. Custer arrived at Fort Riley in December 1866 to take charge of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. The Custer House, indicative of military quarters in existence at that time, is among many of the post's historic buildings. The Fort Riley

cultural resources management staff also maintains the remains of "Army City," a World War I military "pay day" town.

In addition, the cultural resource staff provides protection for nine Native American burial grounds, and manages a curation facility housing more than 144,000 artifacts. In 1998, Fort Riley signed an agreement with the Kaw (Kansa) Nation of Oklahoma that gives the Nation primary custody of newly discovered Native American remains and cultural items within lands owned or controlled by the Army at Fort Riley.

**Fort Hood, Texas.** Fort Hood, home to more than 41,000 Army troops, won the 1999 Secretary of the Army Environmental Award for Environmental Quality at a non-industrial instal-

lation.

This Forces Command installation was recognized for incorporating resource conservation and environmental compliance into daily operations on the combat training installation's more than 214,000 acres.

Fort Hood demonstrated excellence in program management, technical expertise and community partnerships. The judges in particular noted the installation's partnering efforts to enhance ecosystem and species habitat research, and its use of emerging technologies to manage training lands.

By adapting site characterization technologies such as Geographic Information Systems to meet the needs of a military training installation, Fort Hood's environmental staff have increased their ability to predict the effects of major training exercises on the fort's ecosystem. Applying this emerging technology greatly increases the staff's ability to take preventive measures in training areas, so that both environmental stewardship and military training missions are accomplished.

The post's cultural resource management staff also integrates Geographic Information System data to identify and characterize more than 2,000 archaeological sites within the installation's training and living areas. More than 160 of these sites are historic and prehistoric and are eligible for place-

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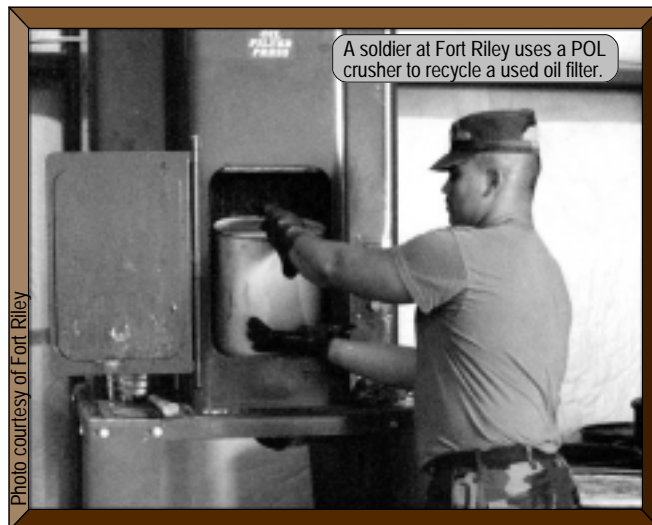


Photo courtesy of Fort Riley



PFC Jason Wood separates recyclable paper at Fort Hood's state-of-the-art recycling center.

Photo courtesy of Fort Hood

#### **Awards** (continued from page 4)

ment on the National Register of Historic Places.

The control of soil erosion is a critical factor that can influence the availability of training land at Fort Hood. To sustain future training operations, installation staff have partnered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service to execute a five-year erosion control program. The plan details soil management practices such as revegetation, the construction of sediment control structures, diversion terraces and reinforced stream crossings. These structures will serve multiple purposes in addition to soil conservation, to include acting as flood controls, improving water quality and providing water for wildlife.

"Fort Hood exemplifies environmental excellence in the Department of the Army," said judge Juan Lopez of the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive. "Programs like this move us away from reactive compliance and get us closer to proactive environmental management."

To ensure the soldiers stay proactive, Fort Hood has developed a rigorous education program designed to increase each soldier's environmental awareness, from headquarters levels down to the troops in the field. The program's effectiveness is maintained

through frequent audits and inspections. During environmental evaluations, feedback is mandatory to ensure that any deficiencies in compliance are corrected.

The post's focus on compliance is also reflected in air quality programs which test the use of compressed natural gas as an alternative fuel for vehicles and water quality projects which control storm water runoff with natural vegetation.

In addition to supporting training operations, Fort Hood serves as the site for many of Texas' critical environmental research programs. The

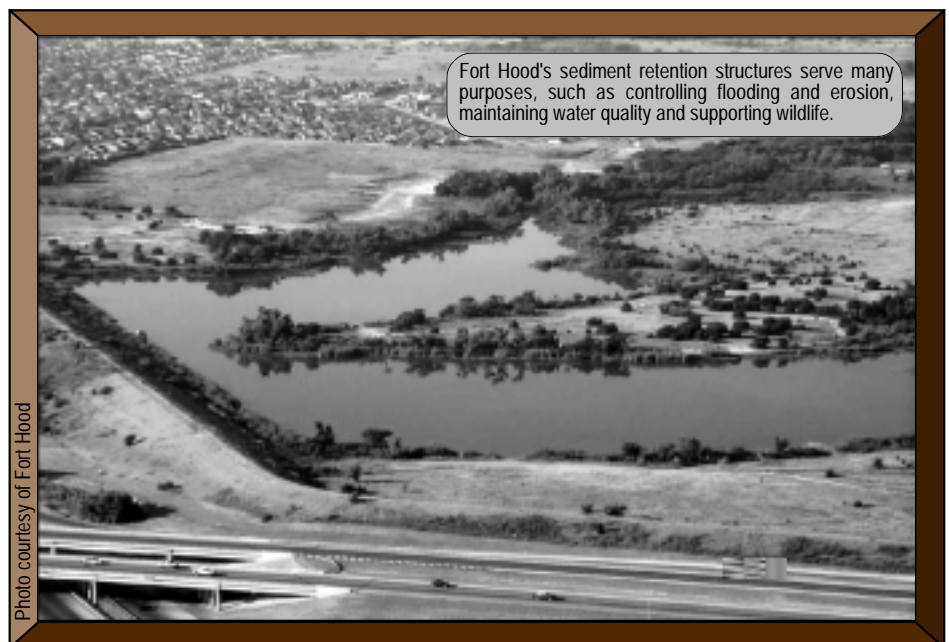
Texas Nature Conservancy uses the post to conduct research on the dynamics of golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo populations. The Conservancy's research will serve as the basis for land management plans designed to protect and restore the two endangered species. The fort is also a principal player in Texas A&M University's range ecology research. These studies assess plant evolution and growth requirements to determine habitat conditions for plants in the environment on post, and in particular the environment on military ranges.

**Fort Hood, Texas, Again.** Fort Hood also won the fiscal 1999 Secretary of the Army, as well as the Secretary of Defense, Environmental Award, for Pollution Prevention in the non-industrial installation category.

Fort Hood was honored for eliminating more than eight million pounds of hazardous and state-regulated waste per year over the past two years, avoiding more than \$2 million in disposal costs. The comprehensive program of source reduction, reuse and recycling also cuts significantly the amount of wastewater and air emissions produced by the fort.

"The degree to which the command has been able to institutionalize pollu-

(Continued on page 9)



Fort Hood's sediment retention structures serve many purposes, such as controlling flooding and erosion, maintaining water quality and supporting wildlife.

Photo courtesy of Fort Hood



## DoD Environmental Focus

Matters of Interest to All DoD Components

### Perchlorate - A Contaminant of Concern Scientific Information and Policy Issues

By Mr. Bart Ives

*CREO Region VI Army REC*

Perchlorate is a contaminant that exists in the environment as a part of other compounds such as ammonium, potassium, or sodium perchlorate. Ammonium perchlorate is manufactured as an oxygen-adding component in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks. The concerns surrounding perchlorate contamination involve its ability to affect the thyroid gland, which can affect metabolism, growth, and development. Although there is currently no federal standard for perchlorate, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated perchlorate as a contaminant of concern. EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water is co-chairing the Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee ([IPSC] [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/perchlor/ipsc.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/perchlor/ipsc.html)) to disseminate scientific information and frame policy issues regarding potential perchlorate contamination. The Department of Defense (DoD) is an active participant in this forum and has designated the Air Force as the lead service for perchlorate matters.

With funding contributed from all of

the military services, the IPSC has begun to conduct a number of studies on perchlorates that should provide the science necessary to help establish appropriate water quality standards if needed, and treatment and remediation technologies. Many of these studies will be completed later in the summer of 2000.

Every state in EPA Region VI has former or active DoD facilities in which the presence of

water. Recently, the Army Office of the Director of Environmental Programs has issued guidance on the funding for such sampling.

Of special concern is the fact that a number of states around the country, including Texas in Standard Federal Region VI, have begun steps to promulgate regulatory standards for perchlorates. In most cases, these proposed standards are significantly more

stringent than the interim standards suggested by the IPSC. In response, the DoD representative

to the IPSC and Military Service's Regional Environmental Coordinators have been working to keep the various state environmental agencies up-to-date on the efforts of the IPSC. Hopefully, the state regulatory agencies will wait for the completion of the IPSC studies and base any new standards on sound science. Such involvement has indeed already caused some of the state agencies to reconsider their actions for the time being.

Current information on perchlorates and the activities of the IPSC can be found at the following website at [www.epa.gov/ogwdw/ccl/perchlor/perchlo.html](http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/ccl/perchlor/perchlo.html).

END

**Ammonium Perchlorate -  
a national technical asset integral  
to strategic defense systems.**



perchlorates have been detected or suspected. Armed with EPA grant money supplied to address perchlorate issues, several states have asked military installations to sample for the presence of perchlorates or to take actions to address previously identified occurrences in surface or ground



## U.S. Army Environmental Center Conservation Program Benefits From Partnering Liaisons

By Ms. Karen Theimer

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Liaison to the Army**

Through memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements, the Conservation Branch of the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) has established formal partnerships with five federal agencies. Liaisons from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Forest Service (FS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) provide technical expertise and support in implementing the Army's natural and cultural resources management program. At the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) level, liaisons assist with policy development and guidance, while at the installation level, liaisons provide technical expertise in integrated management plan development, survey work, technical materials, training and education, and provide other mission-related support.

Partnering liaisons benefit the Army's environmental program in a variety of ways. Liaisons help foster better relationships among agencies and provide the Army access to resources and subject matter experts in a cost-effective manner. The Army's liaison program supports the Army Strategic Action Plan "Installation Vision 2010" by working to implement best business practices, maintain stewardship of assets, eliminate excess and

maximize use of facilities. Further, inter-agency cooperation enhancement was a program management objective of the fiscal year 1997/98 Army Environmental Strategy Action Plan.

The following is a brief description of the type of assets that each agency and liaison offers the Army. Feel free to contact the POCs listed with each description for details on the types of resources available and specific pro-

balance needs for historic preservation with Army requirements. The Council also can provide Army personnel with essential training, guidance, and information to make the Section 106 review process more efficient. Dave Berwick, Army affairs coordinator, (202) 606-8531 or [dberwick@achp.gov](mailto:dberwick@achp.gov). Karen Theimer, Council liaison to the Army, (410) 436-1575 or [karen.theimer@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:karen.theimer@aec.apgea.army.mil).

### The Bureau of Land Management,

an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, manages 264 million acres of public land - 12 percent of the nation's land. The BLM manages land, primarily in the West and Alaska, for recreation, mining, grazing, timber harvesting, and scenic and cultural values. BLM works in partnership with neighboring land managers. Its services include temporarily sharing personnel in many disciplines, training opportunities

with satellite broadcast capability, and ecosystem management and planning. It also offers assistance from the BLM National Applied Resources Sciences Center, including photogrammetry (using aerial photographs for measurements), library services, and Geographic Information System (GIS) support. Kate Winthrop, archeologist, (410) 436-1573 or [kate.winthrop@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:kate.winthrop@aec.apgea.army.mil).

**The Natural Resources Conservation Service,** a U.S. Department of

(Continued on page 10)



Mark Cleveland, Forest Service liaison (far left), providing on-site assistance for wetlands delineation at Curtis Bay, Maryland Defense Logistic Agency site.

jects undertaken.

**The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation,** an independent federal agency, is the major policy advisor to the government on historic preservation. It provides a forum for influencing federal policy, programs, and decisions as they affect historic resources in communities and on public lands nationwide. The Council administers Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act and reviews Army programs and policies to help



## Other People's Money Take Advantage of These Resources

### From Staff Notes

**A**t a time when resources to implement and maintain environmental projects and programs seem to be getting scarce, staff must keep a lookout for and take advantage of free resources available to help carry out their mission. This feature aims at trying to identify *other people's money* that is available to help support your mission. The free resources do not just include cold cash, but also include things like technical expertise, training or even things like recyclables for re-use.

If you have or know where to get free help or resources for Army and other DoD installations and activities, and would like to share it, please let us know and we will post it here (see contact information on back cover).

**Air Pollution Distance Learning Network.** On an annual basis, the Air Pollution Training Institute (APTI) currently provides training for about 20,000 air pollution specialists in various parts of the country. Approximately 3,000 of these students are registered in the self-study program, and a growing number of students receive training via the Air Pollution Distance Learning Network (APDLN) on over 120 satellite downlink sites located across the United States and Canada. Videotapes of past satellite courses also can be used as self-study courses.

An important notice to all students who attend telecourses: For all work-

shops and seminars you are requested to register with the APTI. Please submit your application to your site coordinator, who will forward it to APTI. To determine the site nearest to you, contact Jean Taylor at (919) 541-4946, or check out the site locator map at <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/eog>.

The APTI web site is at <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/eog/apti.html>. The 2000 Consolidated Air Training Calendar, including APTI courses and a variety of other air training events, is available online. The Air Pollution Distance Learning

field guide for use by both agencies in evaluating the presence of lead-based paint at DoD residential real property scheduled for disposition under the base realignment and closure (BRAC) program. This policy supercedes formerly issued memoranda on lead-based paint, and all requirements of the new document are effective 20 March 2000. To view or download the document, please visit <http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/envdocs.html>.

**Joint Interservice Regional Support Groups (JIRSGs).** JIRSGs have been established in geographical regions to facilitate communications among DoD and other Federal activities IAW DoDI 4000.19. JIRSGs share innovative ideas and seek opportunities for improving mission quality, efficiency and effectiveness through the use of support agreements and other cooperative efforts. JIRSGs customarily sponsor meetings, workshops, and conferences to share ideas for solving common problems and identify opportunities for improving support and efficiency through the use of support agreements. When requested, JIRSGs evaluate proposed ideas for cooperative ventures and facilitate implementation of ideas approved by the participating activities. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology defines JIRSG Regions and, in cooperation with the Military Departments, delegates JIRSG leadership authority in each Region.

### 2000 Federal Facilities Environmental Conference, U.S. EPA Region VII

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region VII, will conduct an environmental conference for federal facilities in the four-state area at the agency office in Kansas City, Kansas on 9-10 May 2000. The theme for this conference is "Aiming for Environmental Excellence through Partnership." The program will address many topics and issues requested by military installations. On Wednesday afternoon, 10 May 2000, there will be a DoD breakout of state Military Environmental Groups (MEGs) for Kansas, Missouri and Iowa-Nebraska. For additional information on the Federal Facilities Conference, contact Ms. Diana Jackson, Federal Facilities Coordinator, EPA Region VII, at (913) 551-7744 or [jackson.diana@epa.gov](mailto:jackson.diana@epa.gov). For information on the DoD breakout, contact Mr. Steve Scanlon, Army REC Region VII, at (816) 983-3445 or [stephen.c.scanlon@usace.army.mil](mailto:stephen.c.scanlon@usace.army.mil).

Network 3-month telecourse (satellite) schedule is also online. For a hard copy of the catalog, contact APTI at (919) 541-3724.

**Field Guide for Lead-Based Paint Disposal.** In conjunction with the U.S. EPA, the DoD recently issued a

field guide for use by both agencies in evaluating the presence of lead-based paint at DoD residential real property scheduled for disposition under the base realignment and closure (BRAC) program. This policy supercedes formerly issued memoranda on lead-based paint, and all requirements of the new document are effective 20 March 2000. To view or download the document, please visit <http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/envdocs.html>.

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*Awards (continued from page 5)*

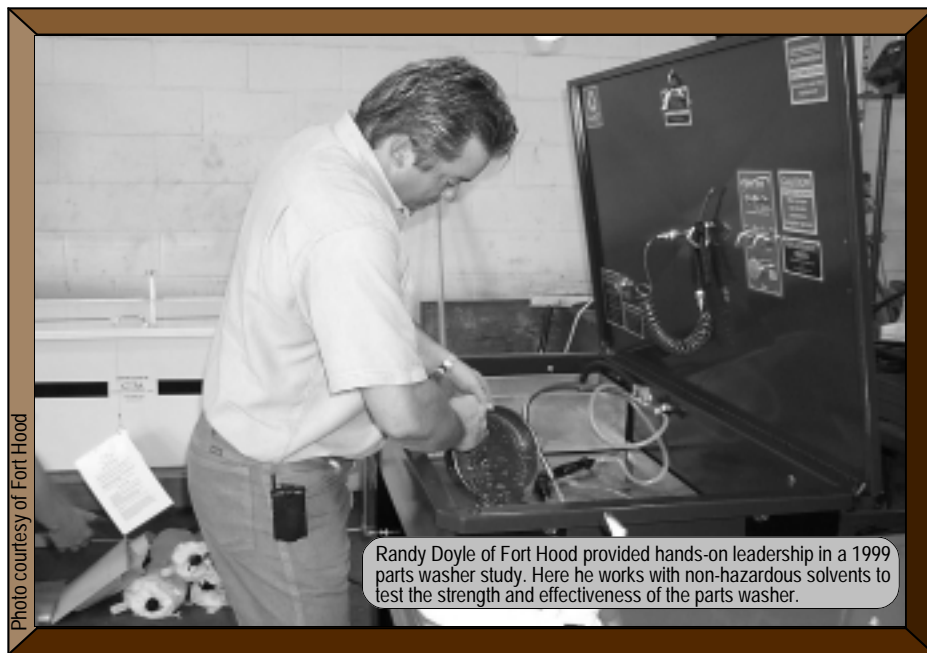
tion prevention into the organizational structure is a tribute to the command and a model for all government to emulate," said T.J. Granito, pollution prevention manager for the U.S. Coast Guard. "I was impressed that every member of the Fort Hood community was charged with the responsibility to preserve the environment, not just the facilities personnel," Granito said, referring to the post's official command policy.

Elements of the Fort Hood program range from a "classification unit" where all non-petroleum wastes are separated for proper disposal or recycling to a comprehensive environmental coordinator course that graduates approximately 1,800 soldiers and civilians per year. Fort Hood's environmental initiatives also include a station where residue fuel is removed from small gas bottles so they no longer must be classified as hazardous waste; reduction of the number of cleaners and solvents used on the fort from 130 to 30; and the use of solar-powered parking lot lights.

The state of Texas recognized Fort Hood's environmental successes by accepting Fort Hood into two of its environmental leadership programs: Clean Cities and Clean Texas Star.

The judges noted the transferability of Fort Hood's ideas. "Much of the Fort Hood pollution prevention program can be directly applied to the other parts of the Department of Defense and the private sector," said Tom Guinivan, chief of the Pollution Prevention branch for the U.S. Army Environmental Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The result of Fort Hood's efforts, said the judges, reaches beyond the installation's gates. "The Fort Hood program promotes environmental stewardship in the local community and saves taxpayer dollars," Guinivan said. Added Grantino, "The proven savings and return on investment shown by Fort Hood's pollution prevention program is in itself testimony to the Army's commitment to using the American public's tax dollars wisely."



Randy Doyle of Fort Hood provided hands-on leadership in a 1999 parts washer study. Here he works with non-hazardous solvents to test the strength and effectiveness of the parts washer.

**Randy A. Doyle, Fort Hood Texas.** A Department of the Army civilian environmental protection specialist from Fort Hood, Texas, won the 1999 Secretary of the Army Environmental Award for Pollution Prevention in the individual category.

Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera honored Randy Doyle for operating a highly effective and influential pollution prevention program on the Texas installation.

Fort Hood, the U.S. Army's premier installation for training and deploying heavy forces, eliminated more than eight million pounds of hazardous and state-regulated waste per year over the past two years, avoiding more than \$2 million in disposal costs. The comprehensive program of source reduction, reuse and recycling also cuts significantly the amount of wastewater and air emissions produced by the fort.

The judging panel nominated Doyle based on his track record of creating and implementing pollution prevention practices on the post.

Doyle joined the Fort Hood environmental team in 1995, after serving as a hazardous waste manager for Fort Sheridan, Ill. He served 12 years in the U.S. Army as a chemical operations specialist and motor transport operator.

As environmental specialist, Doyle designs and implements pollution prevention practices on Fort Hood. He also teaches pollution prevention courses as part of the post's extensive environmental education program.

Among Doyle's other accomplishments: In 1997, he initiated the post policy of 100 percent recycling of antifreeze, a program that saves thousands of dollars every year. He found a way to shred, clean and process used oil and petroleum containers - formerly hazardous waste - for recycling. Besides reducing waste, selling the scrap to recyclers earns \$60,000 for Fort Hood programs every year. He invented a way to cleanly remove flammable gas from small metal bottles, saving more than \$120,000 per year over the last two years. The idea is being studied across the Department of Defense. He led the development of a model environmentally friendly motor pool.

**Restoration Advisory Board, Fort Bliss, Texas.** Fort Bliss was chosen for this year's Winning Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Team. The team was recognize for its outstanding efforts to protect human health and the environment by cleaning up identified sites in a timely, cost-efficient, and responsive manner.

*Liaisons (continued from page 7)*

Agriculture agency, has provided conservation planning assistance to private agricultural lands since 1933. The agency's technical specialists work in soils, biology, engineering, grazing, agronomy, water quality, and plant materials. Assistance of interest to the Army includes ecosystem planning, soil surveys, erosion inventories, restoring damaged lands with plant materials, and reducing sediment. Installations may work directly with NRCS field offices or arrange for on-site placement of an NRCS specialist. David Lorenz, plant materials specialist, (410) 436-6844 or [david.lorenz@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:david.lorenz@aec.apgea.army.mil). George Teachman, soil scientist, (410) 436-1593 or [george.teachman@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:george.teachman@aec.apgea.army.mil). Angel Figueroa, conservation planner, (410) 436-1559 or [angel.figueroa@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:angel.figueroa@aec.apgea.army.mil).

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, a bureau within the Department of the Interior, conserves, protects, and enhances fish, wildlife and their habitats. It provides technical assistance to the military under authority of the Sikes Act. Its major efforts of technical assistance relate to developing and implementing the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans that focus on migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, freshwater and anadromous fish, national wildlife refuges, habitat conservation, and environmental contaminants. The service's support also includes wetland inventories and training opportunities for natural resource managers. John Bardwell, biologist, (410) 436-1598 or [john.bardwell@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:john.bardwell@aec.apgea.army.mil).

**The U.S. Forest Service**, a Department of Agriculture agency, conserves the national forests and grass-

lands and assists with stewardship of forests that other federal agencies, states, and private landowners manage. Some national forests provide key mission lands to the Army. Through an interagency agreement, the USFS helps the Army with National Environmental Policy Act compliance and with Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan preparation. USFS also assists with fish and wildlife habitat management, threatened and endangered species, outdoor recreation, noxious weeds, timber management, urban forestry, forest health and stewardship, fire ecology and fuels management, and tropical forestry. Mark Cleveland, liaison, (410) 436-1589 or [mark.cleveland@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:mark.cleveland@aec.apgea.army.mil). Helene Cleveland, forester, (410) 436-1558 or [helene.cleveland@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:helene.cleveland@aec.apgea.army.mil).

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For more detailed information, contact your area JIRSG liaison. The following link provides contact information: <http://bases.acq.osd.mil/bss/sources/jirglist.htm>. Also see a searchable listing of base support services at <http://bases.acq.osd.mil/bss/sources/sources.htm>.

**Real World Air Conference to be Held In Atlanta, Georgia, 16-18 May 2000.** The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) are partnering to conduct the second Real World Air Conference (RWAC). The first RWAC was conducted in 1996 and was attended by over 300 individuals and 25 exhibitors. The conference is intended to address current air pollution issues affecting Federal facilities. The RWAC will be conducted in Atlanta, Georgia from 16-18 May 2000.

The intent of this conference is to

share air pollution issues that affect federal facilities and their non-government counterparts. A wide variety of air pollution experiences are anticipated and encouraged. A technical tour, "How to Conduct a Public Meeting Workshop," and ODC Elimination Plan Guide - Walk Through are scheduled, as well as the following technical (i.e., paper presentations) sessions: Pollution Prevention, Title V, Particulate Matter, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Regional Pollutant Transport, Ozone Depleting Chemicals, Sampling Methods, Open Burning/Open Detonation, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Air Pollution Health Studies, Indoor Air Programs, Legal Issues, ISO 14000, GIS Applications, and other miscellaneous issues.

In addition, an exhibition area will be set up with various air quality-related consultants and vendors represented.

For more information, visit the

conference web site at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/air/airconf/conf.htm> or call either Ms. Sherri Hutchens, USACHPPM, at (410) 436-8149 or Ms. Rochelle Williams, FORSCOM, at (404) 464-7695.

**Environmental Noise Management.** It started with the question, "What is the regulation that covers AICUZ (the Air Installation Compatibility Use Zone)?" Do you know? If you do, you know that the AICUZ "program" is now called the Environmental Noise Management Program (ENMP). It's all in the 1997 version of AR 200-1. But like most recent Army Regulations, the AR just provides a broad policy statement. The details are contained in *Environmental Noise Management: An Orientation Handbook for Army Facilities*.

You can get the Handbook from the USACHPPM Noise Management webpage at <http://chppmwww.apgea.army.mil/enp/enp.htm>. USACHPPM

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is putting an Acrobat version of the Handbook in their Planning and Real Property Library as well.

The Handbook is an excellent guide for planners, covering both the science, legal and practical implementation aspects.

While weapons firing and aircraft and tactical vehicle maneuvering are an inherent part of training, the adverse effects can be mitigated through siting considerations, as well as through special construction techniques. The planner plays a key role in implementing both, along with developing local land use controls.

Along with the manual, USACH-PPM provides noise mapping support, particularly using the DoD standard models, including NOISEMAP, ROUTEMAP and BNOISE. Support to installations includes map data in ArcView shapefiles, making it easy to incorporate the noise contours in the master planning environmental overlays.

In addition to noise maps, CHPPM provides a host of other services, including design of noise barriers and expert testimony. For additional information, contact Mr. Rick Wiant at (703) 428-6086 or DSN 328-6088.

**Tactical Concealment Area - A design guide for ranges and maneuver areas.** There is now an excellent guide to planning and design of maneuver areas that maximize realistic training, while reducing the level of environmental damage from vehicular movement.

The manual is Tactical Concealment Area: Planning and Design Guidance Document (August 1999), and it is available to military users of DENIX. Distribution has already been made to most posts with ranges. If you have a DENIX password, you can get an electronic copy at [www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/Library/Conservation/tcaguidance.pdf](http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/Library/Conservation/tcaguidance.pdf).

There is also a short on line brochure

at <http://aec.army.mil/prod/usaec/et/conserv/popup/tcaguide01.htm>. You can request a hard copy from AEC at [usaectic@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:usaectic@aec.apgea.army.mil) or call 1-800-USA-3845.

The manual is profusely illustrated (in color), with illustrative diagrams, tables and pictures from demonstration projects at Fort Hood and Camp Bullis in Texas, and the Guard's Fort Ripley (MN) and Camp Guernsey (WY).

The guide is also noteworthy for the emphasis it places on integration with the installation master plan and the use of GIS to develop the design, as well as integration of lessons from practical experience. Planners and GIS Managers alike should have this guide in their library, and the TCA overlays should be part of the master plan's Long Range Component.

**U.S. Army Environmental Center's Pollution Prevention and Environmental Technology Division Annual Report.** Each year the USAEC's Pollution Prevention and Environmental Technology Division (P2&ETD) prepares an annual report. This report is used to document the progress and programs undertaken during the previous fiscal year. The annual report can be used as source for technology transfer, marketing, information exchange, partnering, and corporate history. By providing the activities and projects undertaken during the FY 1999, the readers will better understand the division's efforts and capabilities.

Technology is a major weapon in the Army's efforts to both defend the nation and sustain its environment. Through the programs described in this report, USAEC gives the Army access to the most effective and affordable environmental tools available.

P2&ETD maintains its focus on conservation, pollution prevention, compliance and cleanup technologies, bolstering the USAEC's commitment



### New CREO Staff Member

Meet **Lon Allen**, a recent addition to the CREO, Versar Staff. Mr. Allen joined our staff on March 13th, replacing Katie Tyree. Lon will serve as the CREO's Administrative Assistant and will manage the publication of the CREO Regional Directory. He can be contacted at (816) 983-3446 or at [james.l.allen@usace.army.mil](mailto:james.l.allen@usace.army.mil).

to saving money and quickly putting innovative ideas to work for its Army and Defense Department customers. This commitment is highlighted in the document.

The FY 1999 P2&ETD Annual Report is organized by the following categories: Pollution Prevention Programs, Environmental Technology Programs, Cleanup Technology, Compliance Technology, Pollution Prevention Technology, Conservation Technology, Range XXI, and Other Technology Programs.

To download a copy of the P2&ETD Annual Report, visit the USAEC website at <http://aec.army.mil/prod/usaec/et/et.htm>. For more information or questions about the annual report, contact Dennis Teefy at [Dennis.Teefy@aec.apgea.army.mil](mailto:Dennis.Teefy@aec.apgea.army.mil).



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# CREO SPRING 2000 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR

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**Mission:** The CREO was established in 1995 to support the Army and DoD mission through coordination, communication and facilitation of regional environmental activities. The Army REOs are part of a DoD network in which the Army, Air Force and Navy each has lead responsibility for mission implementation in the 10 Standard Federal regions. The CREO has DoD lead responsibility for Region VII and Army lead responsibility for Regions VI & VII.

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